



JORDAN

PROGRAMME PORTFOLIO

COUNTRY	BUDGET 2017	TITLE
JORDAN		
JPr 1	990,000	Mitigation the adverse impact of Syrian crisis on ecosystem services and land degradation
JPr 2	1,480,000	Enhancing air quality control and management
JPr 3	1,055,000	Integrated Hazardous Waste Management
JPr 4	275,000	Managing environmental risks from the Jordan response plan to the Syria crisis
JPr 5	28,500,000	Increase the use of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (RE&EE) solutions in host communities to satisfy increasing demands on electricity sustainably
JPr 6	1,166,700	Improving efficiency of the local agriculture products along commodity value chains in agriculture in Mafraq Governorate.
JPr 7	403,750	Create an enabling environment for local public sector service delivery in areas most affected by the influx of Syrian refugees, or future crisis
JPr 8	1,786,590	Improved service delivery in SWM based on rehabilitation of existing landfills by designing and constructing new Landfill Sanitary Cells
JPr 9	18,350,000	Assist in providing infrastructure support to improve non SW service delivery
JPr 10	1,975,000	Strengthen municipalities and governorates systems, processes and staff capacities in order to improve public services delivery, development planning and implementation and to foster state-society trust and resilience
JPr 11	14,000,000	Prevent and respond to the problem of drug abuse among adults and children
JPr 12	2,930,000	Increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the services provided by justice sector in Jordan
JPr 13	2,600,000	Increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the services provided by Shariaa courts
JPr 14	2,200,000	Establishing a well-functioning governmental and nongovernmental legal aid system
JPr 15	27,128,000	Building resilience through enhancing livelihoods and employment opportunities for the crisis-affected and vulnerable Jordanians and Syrian refugees.
TOTAL	104,840,040	

UNDP Response in Jordan

UNDP has made supporting the national efforts of the Government of Jordan to manage the refugee crisis a priority since the onset of the crisis in early 2011, which has seen over 650,000 refugees pour into the country, mostly living outside of camps and spread across all of Jordan including in poorer Governorates and communities.

UNDP has provided both policy and operational support. At the policy level UNDP has supported the Government in building its capacity in aid coordination resulting in the creation and monitoring of the Jordan National Response Plan (JRP) 2015-2016 and the 2016-2018 Response.

The great majority of UNDP's support comes at the operational level by assisting Governorates and municipalities to expand access to currently over-stretched social services, and to increase livelihood opportunities for vulnerable communities, in particular through the Mitigating the Impact of the Syrian Refugee Crisis on Vulnerable Host Communities project. UNDP also provides support for enhancing relations between local and refugee populations and boosting access to justice in order to foster social cohesion.

Thus far the work of UNDP Jordan in response to the Syria crisis has supported 11 of Jordan's 12 Governorates, and 45 municipalities, reaching approximately 2.4 million people directly, mostly local but also including some 300,000 refugees from Syria. This support for resilience is tightly integrated into UNDP's overall work in the country, which since 2013 has focused on institutional reform, social protection and services, youth empowerment and environmental sustainability. In close partnership with the Government, UNDP is committed over the foreseeable future to assist Jordan and its host communities to find more sustainable solutions that strengthen the resilience of institutions, host communities and refugees.



PROJECT BRIEF

ENVIRONMENT SECTOR I

Direct benefiting from
capacity development
activities: 1000



BENEFICIARIES

1 YEAR



TIMELINE

\$ 990,000



COST

PROJECT TITLE:

Mitigation the adverse impact of Syrian crisis on ecosystem services and land degradation

THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE:

A key environmental vulnerability in Jordan is associated with land degradation and the state of terrestrial semi-arid ecosystems and habitats. Land use in Jordan is a complex pattern and mixture of rural and urban activities that reflect both climate and socio-economic characteristics. Relevant studies have shown that agricultural land forms a small portion of the country total area. The natural biodiversity of Jordan is threatened by habitat destruction and fragmentation, unsustainable agricultural practices (i.e. extensive farming and agricultural waste), diversion of water from use of biodiversity resources towards human-influenced uses, uncontrolled urbanization, and industrial pollution.

It is complex to assess the direct impact of refugees with regard to interaction with ecosystems and their associated biodiversity. However, there is observed evidence that the influx of refugees has had a negative impact on natural resources. For example, many refugees with nomadic and/or rural backgrounds are involved in livestock husbandry and agricultural activities. Host communities employ nomadic and rural Syrian refugees as low-cost labor/workers to support their agriculture related activities, as well as the operation of nature-based tourism enterprises.

Refugees in rural areas create pressure on the ecosystem by 1) grazing within and in surrounding of the protected areas, 2) wood cutting for heating and charcoal production purposes, 3) excessive collection of medicinal plants from wilderness areas, and 4) excessive farming activities that eventually lead to extra pressure on agricultural land. Additionally, the environmental gains of reforestation are significant, including biodiversity conservation and prevention of natural hazards.

Additionally, the economic impacts of refugees' crisis force hosting communities to exercise more direct and indirect pressures on natural resources. One clear example is the increasing trend of illegal tree cutting to compensate for increased fuel prices, overgrazing of livestock in response to inability to secure high cost fodder, and illegal wildlife hunting. In summary, there are increasing pressures on the ecosystem as both refugees and host community citizens cope with increased population and differing consumption patterns.

THE DEVELOPMENT SOLUTION:

The overall aim of the project is to offset the impacts on the ecosystems services that already caused by the crisis. The project is also meant to avoid further degradation in ecosystems health and functions and create an enabling environment in place to monitor and mitigate potential impacts from the refugee influx. The project will develop a study on degraded ecosystems where crisis have utmost impacts completed, including economic valuation of ecosystem services and costing of loss and/or damage. It will also create rehabilitation plans, and management plans for severely degraded ecosystems. The project will focus also on building the capacities and enabling environment for Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Agriculture in addition to the relevant local NGO/CBOs for managing/mitigating land degradation and maintaining ecosystems services including implementation of rehabilitation and management plans as well as enforcement capacities.

The value of all UNDP-managed biodiversity and ecosystems projects currently in planning or under implementation is US\$ 1.5 billion, thus the project will benefit from UNDP experience in managing and rehabilitation of ecosystems services as well as UNDP's partnership with all relevant stakeholders.

OUR APPROACH:

The project adopts community-based participatory approach to respond to and mitigate effects emerged from the refugees crisis on Jordanian host communities. It focuses on strengthening the resilience of affected individuals, households, host communities and national authorities through three key sets of actions; the first is directed towards mitigating the potential impacts of relief projects, this implies that best practices need to be promoted and applied at the different levels, particularly in project design, implementation, management and monitoring. The second is aiming at responding to the damage already caused directly through pressure from the refugees' influx on ecosystems services and land degradation while the third set of actions is aiming at diversifying livelihoods of host communities in order to prevent the further land degradation.

The project will also stimulate small-scale business development through a micro-financing (sub-grants) program which will be set-up to support selected groups (e.g. farmers, youth, Women heading households) who will start or convert their economic activities in line with the project's scope and objectives i.e. combating land degradation and promoting ecosystem services.

The project will target the priority sites at the most impacted Governorates e.g. Irbid, All Mafrq, Jerash, Zarqa and Ajlun. It will be implemented by the Ministry of Environment as a lead partner in full coordination with other key partners including; Ministry of Agriculture (relevant entities), Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature, Jordan Society for Combating Desertification and Jordan Science and Technology University in addition to IUCN/ROWA.

THE IMPACT:

Expected impacts include:

- Enhanced understanding of the actual impacts of Syrian refugees on natural resources and ecosystem services; this includes quantification of the impacts, economic valuation of ecosystem services and degradation costs, and offsetting priorities
- Enhancement of economic condition for vulnerable communities and lessening the competition on ecosystem services
- Community awareness about sustainable use of natural resources raised.
- Capacities of concerned authorities enhanced in respect of environment law enforcement.

The project will strengthen the capacities to respond to the stresses and severe damages to the ecosystem and associated communities caused by the Syrian refugees fluxes more effectively when done in a sustainable manner. Furthermore, the project will contribute to reducing pressure and competition on natural resources, raising awareness and enhancing enforcement of environmental law. The project will generate economic and social development dividends including livelihoods creation besides nature conservation benefits.

PROJECT BRIEF

ENVIRONMENT SECTOR II

Population of the
host communities
and refugees
in the Northern
Governorates



BENEFICIARIES

1 YEAR



TIMELINE

\$ 1,480,000



COST

PROJECT TITLE:

Enhancing air quality control and management

THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE:

Increase in population, vehicle use and an expanding industrial and services sector is leading to an increase in air pollution. This degradation of the air quality is adversely impacting public health. The Ministry of Environment (MoEnv) monitors Sulfur dioxide (SO₂), carbon monoxide and nitrogen oxides (NO, NO₂) in five areas vulnerable to air pollution and notes an increase in pollutants emitted into the ambient air. Emissions are highly associated with human daily activities, and they increase in direct proportional trend with population size. For example, in the Irbid governorate, which hosts 25% of the refugees, there has been a dramatic increase in the concentrations over the past 5 years that parallels population growth. According to the Monitoring Study, this increase is due to unprecedented rise in population, especially with the presence of more than 150,000 refugees in Irbid (MoEnv, 2013). Air quality issues are challenged by

lack of capacities and technologies for maintaining the monitoring programme of air quality, which is a first step toward pollution mitigation. It is worth noting that there is no facility that measures air quality at the Zaatari camp site and other refugee camps. Also because of the increase in population and human activities, all emitting factors such as waste water treatment plants and factories have been maximizing their productive capacities, resulting in more emissions. Due to the increase of these emissions, respiratory allergies are likely to rise in Jordan especially among children. It is clear from the study that all monitored pollutants (except NO₂) started showing an increasing trend in 2012/2013. However, such short period of measurements is not enough to judge the observance of a certain trend and more measurements should be collected in the future.

THE DEVELOPMENT SOLUTION:

The solution is envisaged through the installation of pollution monitoring systems stations in host communities and near the Syrian refugee camps, identify sources of pollution and develop a plan to mitigate pollution. The project will benefit from other UNDP projects and initiatives in relevant fields. The project, building on existing initiatives, will develop an air quality and emissions monitoring database and strengthen the monitoring and knowledge management capacities agencies to increase effectiveness of planning and field monitoring.

The project will identify and quantify sources of pollution and measure pollution levels at the proposed sites. Based on the findings on sources of pollution, the project will design and implement mechanisms to mitigate pollution. Mitigation measures may include the removal of barriers to use renewable energy, such as solar energy particularly at industrial facilities as they are thought to be largest sources of air pollution. It will also develop and implement a plan to install appropriate small-scale green technologies including solar water heaters, recycling, and bio-energy.

The project will benefit from the experience UNDP has in monitoring programs and in knowledge (information/database) management as well as from the network and partnership UNDP has with all relevant stakeholders.

OUR APPROACH:

The project will be implemented in full partnership and coordination with Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources. The project will ensure the engagement of scientific community i.e. academia and research centers, private sector and NGOs. The early stage of the project will focus on conducting the necessary surveys and studies to select the proper sites for the installation of the monitoring stations.

THE IMPACT:

The project will improve health and environmental conditions, helping Jordan achieve more sustainable development by:

- Decreasing air pollution levels in areas where refugees are concentrated
- Identifying quantities and sources of air pollutants to inform mitigation plans
- Mitigating pollution by decreasing pollutants emitted and increasing polluters' performance efficiency
- Enhancing monitoring and knowledge management capacities for measuring air quality
- Developing an air quality monitoring network and database on emissions and air quality

The proposed projects will contribute to developing the national capacities in air quality monitoring and monitoring systems maintenance which will help in sustaining the monitoring network beyond the project timeframe. Moreover, the database system that will be established will ensure continuous flow of the data and information to decision makers and help in controlling air pollution in the proposed sites.



PROJECT BRIEF

ENVIRONMENT SECTOR III

Entire Country



BENEFICIARIES

1 YEAR



TIMELINE

\$ 1,055,000



COST

PROJECT TITLE:

Integrated Hazardous Waste Management

THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE:

The influx of Syrian refugees in Jordan has been putting extra pressure on the management of solid wastes, especially hazardous waste. There is only one dumping site assigned for hazardous waste and it needs considerable rehabilitation due to the increase in the amount of wastes generated particularly the past few years. SWAQA landfill has been serving as dumping site for a wide variety of hazardous waste including medical and pharmaceutical waste. Currently, the site is in need for a clean-up of wastes and rehabilitation due to the waste accumulation on this site particularly during the past few years.

However, the treatment of hazardous waste is challenged by a lack of human capacities, equipment, databases and proper monitoring programme. Also, waste management operators face the challenge of transporting waste and lack treatment technologies. In addition, the emerging situation of an increasing influx of Syrian refugees in Jordan has further exacerbated the limited capacity of national agencies to manage the larger amounts of hazardous waste generated before the refugees arrived.

With higher levels of waste across all waste types, it is essential to update the approach for hazardous solid waste management. This will minimize negative human health and environmental impacts and additional health care needs. It is urgent that action is taken immediately to address the issue of hazard waste treatment in order to avoid dangerous health consequences and costs.



THE DEVELOPMENT SOLUTION:

The project intends to facilitate the upgrading of SWAQA dumping site to a state of art facility in line with international standards and contribute to the protection of human health and environment through implementation of environmentally sound management (ESM) for hazardous waste.

The project will develop and implement a master plan for the existing SWAQA site including clear actions for upgrading and expansion. It will also develop effective and efficient mechanism for cleaning up of the site as well as establish of incineration plant to achieve environmentally sound hazardous waste management.

The project will benefit from the wide experience UNDP has in waste management as well as form the network

and partnership UNDP has with all relevant stakeholders.

OUR APPROACH:

The objective of the project is to enhance national and local capacities to manage increased hazardous waste arising from Syrian refugees and to strengthen capacity in the medium term for resilient and sustainable responses to vulnerable ecosystems and communities affected by the Syrian crisis. The project will help achieve this goal through provision of equipment for collection, transfer and treatment of hazardous wastes, which will enhance the treatment capacities at source and landfills.

UNDP will jointly partner with UNEP, the MoEnv, and other key Government entities involved in hazardous waste issues. The MoEnv governs waste through laws such as the environment protection legislation 52/2006. Directive 24 of that law, passed in 2005, addresses management, transportation and handling of harmful and hazardous substances, solid waste bylaws, medical waste management instructions, hazardous wastes management instructions, liquid acid batteries requirement and used oil regulation. The project will support the MoEnv in its efforts to carry out its mandate and move Jordan on its development trajectory.

THE IMPACT:

Expected impacts include:

- Enhanced infrastructure capacities for hazardous waste collection, transfer and treatment
- Mitigate serious environmental and health risks, caused by accumulation of large amounts of hazardous waste in Swaqa
- Enhance technical capacities of concerned authorities' staff in the area of hazardous waste management

The project will provide essential equipment needed to enhance hazardous waste treatment capacities in the country, and enhance the absorptive capacities for substantial amounts of hazardous waste at the Swaqa landfill. The project will also mitigate the existing health related hazards and risks in Swaqa by immediate transfer and disposal of hazardous waste in an environmentally sound manner. Moreover, the project will contribute to improving the capacities of relevant agencies to manage hazardous waste using safety and health best practices. This will significantly reduce staff vulnerability and exposure to any potential health and environmental risks.



PROJECT BRIEF

ENVIRONMENT SECTOR IV

Institutions and organizations involved in project implementation



BENEFICIARIES

1 YEAR



TIMELINE

\$ 275,000



COST

PROJECT TITLE:

Managing environmental risks from the Jordan response plan to the Syria crisis

Resilience/Stabilization Results Achieved: A first-stage rapid assessment of the impacts on the environment in Jordan caused by the influx of Syrian refugees has been conducted in 2015 with the support of UNDP and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). The assessment study was prepared to inform a future comprehensive environmental assessment and definition of offset programmes to minimize the loss, and associated cost, of ecosystem services and environmental degradation brought about by the direct impact of increasing population numbers on Jordan's already stressed natural resource base.

Moreover, a new proposal for environmental screening has been developed. The UNEP and OCHA's "Environment Marker" instrument has been adopted as it has been used in other crises/response situations is a straightforward focused screening mechanism that could be adapted for use in the Jordanian context. Through simple coding A, B and C with a plus sign (+) for adequate enhancement or mitigation measures, the Environment

Marker tracks a project's expected impact on the environment, and whether recommended actions have been undertaken or not. The tool is to be seen as a possibility to ensure that any negative impact on the local environment of a JRP project is reduced as much as possible.

THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE:

In an already resource-scarce and environmentally fragile country like Jordan, environmental sustainability is an important priority to ensure the response to the Syrian refugee crisis minimizes short-term environmental damage and facilitate long-term environmental stability. If due consideration is not given to environmental sustainability issues, JRP investments could exacerbate local environmental challenges and risks. Mitigation measures can be put in place during the initial design of JRP investment projects to address environmental risks and help prevent ecological change as well as risks to community well-being and grievances.

All projects with potential environmental impacts in Jordan, whether through the JRP process or otherwise, are obliged by law to conduct an EIA. EIAs highlight the foreseen environmental risks to put in place mitigation measures and to engage positive opportunities through use of clean technologies and resource conservation measures. A number of JRP projects are likely to require EIAs such as those in shelter, infrastructure development, transport, municipal development, land use, and water supply. Conducting effective environmental risk screening of significant JRP investments can help achieve the environmental safeguard requirements by international donors and Jordanian law.

THE DEVELOPMENT SOLUTION:

This project will ensure that environmental implications of important JRP investments are understood in order to inform decision-making and programmatic responses. It will include environmental risk management across JRP projects in infrastructure, transportation, municipal services, land use and other key areas to ensure that JRP projects include sustainable responses to vulnerable ecosystems and communities affected by the Syria crisis. The project is sought to implement mitigation and environmental enhancement measures and actions into all JRP projects. It will establish a fast-tracked environmental licensing of projects with major environmental impacts and assessing disaster risk resulting from JRP projects and integrate the appropriate measures to ensure resilience.

The intention is to integrate environmental awareness into all JRP projects in order to minimize negative impacts on the environment.

OUR APPROACH:

UNDP will partner with the MoEnv and other key Government entities involved in implementing Jordan's EIA law as well as local community partners engaged in these JRP projects. UNDP's global network of experts in environmental screening systems are also important partners in the project because of their experience in the UNDP Social and Environmental Screening (SES) mechanism. These partners include UN agencies, top ranked universities and institutes with EIA expertise who have helped UNDP lead environmental assessment methodologies and develop best practice in environmental screening.

THE IMPACT:

Expected impacts include:

- Ensure environmentally sustainable outcomes of investment projects across JRP sectors
- Avoidance of adverse impacts to people and the environment
- Minimize, mitigate and manage adverse impacts where avoidance is not possible
- Strengthen stakeholder engagement and capacity for managing social and environmental risks

With the expectation of a protracted crisis in Syria and its subsequent long-term impact on Jordan, effective and comprehensive environmental risk screening and impact assessment of significant projects across JRP sectors will ensure proper mitigation of adverse environmental impacts to decrease pressure on natural resources and support long-term resilience of JRP interventions. In undertaking EIAs, the project will also result in systems of indicators for effective monitoring of the environmental safeguards and performance of investments across all JRP sectors.



PROJECT BRIEF

ENERGY SECTOR I

1,500,000

 BENEFICIARIES

1 YEAR


 TIMELINE

\$ 28,500.000


 COST

PROJECT TITLE:

Increase the use of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (RE&EE) solutions in host communities to satisfy increasing demands on electricity sustainably

RESILIENCE/STABILIZATION RESULTS ACHIEVED:

UNDP launched a project with the support of PANAMA focusing on the implementation of replicable RE&EE solutions in Jordan. The project aims to contribute towards meeting the RE&EE goals set by the government's strategic guidelines for 2020 through demonstrating the economic feasibility, technical efficiency, and replicability of RE&EE solutions at Mafrqa and Zarka governorates.

THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE:

Jordan is one of the world's most energy insecure countries, importing 97 % of its energy needs. Energy imports now account for 18 % of gross domestic product (GDP). In 2014, the governmental subsidies for petroleum and electricity products had reached US\$ 1.7 billion by the end of 2014. With over 80% of Syrian refugees settling outside the camps, total residential electricity consumption has risen significantly from 4,926 GWh in 2009 to 6,560 GWh in 2014. The consumption of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) increased from 300,000 in 2009 to 366,000 tonnes in 2014. As per the latest statistics, the electricity consumption in the northern governorates (those mostly affected by the Syria crisis) showed an additional increase of 2.3 % in electricity consumption compared to other governorates in Jordan.

In urban areas, many of the refugees live in sub-standard accommodation with potential risks from unsafe electrical or gas connections. There is minimal insulation in the local infrastructure requiring in many cases which increases the need for heating in winter and cooling in summer.

Within Refugee camps, access to adequate energy is vital to stimulate faster economic growth and facilitate enhanced social development. The successful evolution of the camps depends on the availability of a safe, economically viable and environmentally sound source of energy. A reliable source of energy would promote the creation of business outlets that could also benefit host communities, improve health and wellbeing, in addition to enhancing education and communication across all sectors.

THE DEVELOPMENT SOLUTION:

The project helps effected communities in Jordan to cope with increased energy demand from the influx of Syrian refugees by scaling-up the use of energy efficient lighting and Renewable energy solutions in host communities, thereby reducing the additional burden on the Jordanian electricity network resulting from Syria crisis, lessening governmental financial support for this sector, and lowering utility bills for refugees and host communities It will include the installation of 60000 LED lights, 3200PV panel systems and 7500 solar water heaters. This will contribute to large energy subsidy savings.

Moreover, the project will support engagement with and training of energy service companies in local communities to service residences and public buildings. It will also develop communication materials to build awareness around the benefits of integrating energy efficiency into crisis response, including acknowledgment of donor contributions. Information will be shared with communities, end-users, local officials, national partners and the international community. Dedicated communication products will be produced including short films, knowledge products capturing results and success stories, and convening of stakeholder dialogues in order to help shift public purchasing patterns and move Jordan toward increased RE&EE solutions.

In this regard, UNDP will bring its global expertise and networks in sustainable energy to the project. This is the UN's largest provider of country assistance in the areas of climate change and sustainable energy and it has a global portfolio of \$1.2 billion in these areas.

OUR APPROACH:

The project will help scale up sustainable options to address Jordan's energy crisis in a way that offsets the incremental energy demand pressures triggered by the influx of Syrian refugees and forced migrants into Jordanian host communities.

The project will bring together the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR), inter-Ministry Energy Task Force, local host community partners, the National Energy Research Centre (NERC) and distribution companies (JEPCO, EDCO, IDECO). UNDP will also engage partner UN agencies, such as the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) for project implementation support services.

THE IMPACT:

With the expectation of a protracted crisis in Syria and its subsequent long-term impact on Jordan, effective deployment of renewable energy and energy efficiency solutions within crisis response can help decrease the fiscal impact of rising energy demands on Jordan's public budgets.

Expected impacts include:

- Decreasing adverse social and economic impacts from rising energy insecurity in local communities and the nation.
- Building energy demand management capacities that offset increased energy pressures caused by the influx of refugees in host communities.
- Increasing usage rates of energy efficient lighting and reduced energy bills in host community beneficiaries.
- Strengthening partner capacities to integrate energy efficiency and renewable energy solutions into crisis response.

By supporting cost-effective and sustainable solutions, the project supports Jordan in its development trajectory.

PROJECT BRIEF

FOOD SECURITY SECTOR

IMPLEMENTED
OVER A PERIOD
OF 12 MONTHS



TIMELINE

\$ 1,166,700



COST

PROJECT TITLE:

Improving efficiency of the local agriculture products along commodity value chains in agriculture in Mafraq Governorate.

RESILIENCE/STABILIZATION RESULTS ACHIEVED:

Food and nutrition security of vulnerable Syrian refugees living in host communities and Jordanians has also been addressed through improved food production and access to safe and nutritious foods. UNDP-Jordan has conducted “Value Chain Analysis on Dairy Products”, which revealed a growing demand at the national and local levels. This potential growth is due to the growth in local consumption, especially of locally produced products, and the presence of a market gap of around 23 percent. It has identified the main operators at the micro level, the supporting institutions at the meso level, and the institutions responsible for regulating the various functions of the dairy value chain sector at the macro level.

THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE:

Jordan is largely a food secure country. Nationwide, 0.5 percent of all households in Jordan are food insecure, and an additional 13 percent of households are vulnerable to food insecurity. WFP’s 2016 CFSME reveals that the majority (72 percent) of Syrian refugee households living within host communities continue to be either food insecure or vulnerable to food insecurity. While this is an improvement from 2015, when these levels peaked at 85 percent, food security has not returned to 2014 levels, when 48 percent of households were found to be either vulnerable to food insecurity or food insecure. This slight improvement in food security amongst the Syrian refugee population could be explained by the fact that, in 2016, food assistance levels have remained stable compared to the previous year.

Food insecurity for refugees in host communities continues to be driven by the depletion of assets to meet their food needs. On average, refugee households have a total of JOD 8 in savings. Limited savings amongst Syrian refugees can further explain why almost one-third (31 percent) of households have missed a rent payment on at least one occasion in the past six months. Furthermore, households that are food insecure or vulnerable to food insecurity have increasingly reduced their essential non-food expenditures to meet their food needs. This finding underscores how food security impacts other sectors such as education and health.

Jordan is a net-food importing country, with 81 percent of its food requirements procured externally. Nevertheless, annual growth in production in the agriculture sector has reached 18 percent in 2014, contributing to 1.6 percent of total jobs created in the same year, thereby increasing access to food.³²

THE DEVELOPMENT SOLUTION:

The project will improve the value chain for dairy products and bi-products of livestock in Jordan and identify entry points for creating employment opportunities for around 300 Jordanians and Syrian refugees in the host communities. The potential contribution will fund the implementation of interventions that aim to improve the value chain and create sustainable income-generation opportunities. It will also help the beneficiaries and their households’ members to meet their basic needs and avoid negative coping mechanisms, specifically among the Syrian refugees.

UNDP-Jordan has positioned itself in the crisis-affected communities through implementing different development and crisis-response projects over the last four years, including livelihoods, employment interventions, municipal services, and local governance improvement. Consequently, UNDP enjoys a well-rounded understanding of local community dynamics and challenges and strengthens its credibility among the local community members and machineries, including the municipalities and CBOs.

OUR APPROACH:

The project will be implemented through the following activities:

- Conduct value chain analysis for further potential commodities of livestock bi-products and agriculture products.
- Provide training to producers (livestock herders and small holders) on production and access to market and finance.
- Link the producers to other technical support including animal husbandry and agricultural extension services.
- Provide support to strengthen value chain linkages through development of associations/cooperatives and networking.

THE IMPACT:

The project has actualized the following main impacts:

- Sustainability of income for the livestock farmer, pastoralists, and herders.
- Food security situation of host communities and Syrian refugees in Jordan is enhanced.
- Food security, maintain sustainability and efficient productive use of agricultural resources by host communities (Households both rural and urban) and Syrian refugees are maintained.



PROJECT BRIEF

LOCAL GOVERNANCE I

IMPLEMENTED
OVER A PERIOD
OF 12 MONTHS



TIMELINE

\$ 403,750



COST

PROJECT TITLE:

Create an enabling environment for local public sector service delivery in areas most affected by the influx of Syrian refugees, or future crisis

Resilience/Stabilization Results Achieved: UNDP has started its programme on

“Mitigating the impact of Syrian Refugees Crisis on Jordanian Vulnerable host communities” since 2012, a main pillar of this programme is supporting the affected municipalities to increase its resilience and enhance their coping mechanisms to respond to the needs of local communities in times of crisis. 36 municipalities most affected by the Syrian crisis have been trained on community outreach programmes and the first municipal manual on community outreach in the Arab region has been developed and endorsed by the government of Jordan. 16 municipalities have been engaged in the Municipal Risks and Resources exercise to develop local development frameworks in a community participatory approach.

THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE:

The local administrative system in Jordan is in dire need for computerized solutions to help municipalities with property tax collection, effective monitoring and evaluation of projects and to track the human resources development schemes at the institutional level. It will also provide municipalities with effective planning tools to foster state-society trust and cooperation with communities and the private sector.

THE DEVELOPMENT SOLUTION:

- Establishing mechanisms and tools aimed at strengthening resilience of municipalities and communities such as financial management systems, urban information management systems and outreach plans;

OUR APPROACH:

- Reviewing the current SOPs for a sample of municipalities with the involvement of municipalities' staff and officials from MoMA;
- Drafting and finalize SOPs manual for the core function (administrative, financial, procurement.... etc.) of the municipalities;
- Issuing SOPs manual and disseminating to the municipalities;
- Conducting trainings for municipalities' staff on the new municipal SOPs, and communicating with their local stakeholder groups.

THE IMPACT:

- Improving the responsiveness of the Jordanian local governance system to the needs of host communities and refugees, including the most marginalized individuals;
- Strengthening the resilience of local governance systems and communities.

PROJECT BRIEF

LOCAL GOVERNANCE II

IMPLEMENTED
OVER A PERIOD
OF 12 MONTHS



\$ 1,786,590



PROJECT TITLE:

Improved service delivery in SWM based on rehabilitation of existing landfills by designing and constructing new Landfill Sanitary Cells

RESILIENCE/STABILIZATION RESULTS ACHIEVED:

The project will complement the efforts undertaken by UNDP under its ongoing project to ensure efficient and effective delivery of basic services, namely by supporting the Municipal Joint Services Council in Irbid in strengthening the capacity and performance of the Al Ekaider Landfill to respond to the urgent needs of solid waste management and treatment in Irbid Governorate resulting from the large influx of Syrian refugees which has placed a considerable burden on local host communities that had already been poor and suffering from inadequate access to basic social and economic services. UNDP with support from Canada has implemented several activities in this area starting with the Environmental Impact Assessment Study for Rehabilitation of Al Ekaider Disposal Facility & Extension of Physical Waste Disposal Capacity of the Landfill and is currently constructing a new Sanitary Landfill Cell, the landfill also has been equipped with needed Heavy Machineries and Equipment, in addition to rehabilitation of the Landfill supporting facilities ,capacity of landfill staff has been built and interventions to support livelihood of waste pickers is ongoing.

THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE:

According to the latest study for the Jordanian MSWM National Strategy 2015, the current rate of solid waste generation in Irbid and Mafrq is a combined 649,000t with more than 75% of this waste being generated in Irbid. Approximately 85% of this waste is currently being disposed of at landfills or by uncontrolled dumping, with the remaining 15% being recycled and recovered. There is thus significant scope to increase the level of recycling and recovery for the solid waste in both Governorates.

Within the two Governorates of Irbid and Mafrq, there are more than 3000 people involved in and employed in the informal sector which deals with solid waste. This informal sector is mainly based on the collection and sorting phases of the solid waste cycle including street collectors and waste pickers at the landfills. Several waste brokers are also operating in the informal sector. Moreover, there are increased amounts of solid waste at municipalities due to the Syria crisis which caused overloaded waste at the existing landfills and inability of municipalities and Joint Services Councils to cope with waste collection, transportation and treatment.

THE DEVELOPMENT SOLUTION:

Immediately address the increasing problem of solid waste disposal and treatment at the Al Ekaider landfill while integrating labour-intensive schemes using innovative solutions that will engage more people in recycling, composting and other waste treatment-related activities.

Our Approach: UNDP will Construct and Design New Landfill Sanitary Cell at the landfill to immediately address increasing problem of SW disposal & treatment at Al Ekaider (involving intensive labor schemes & innovative solutions) this will be implemented in parallel with strengthening the capabilities of the Municipal Affairs Ministry and Municipal Joint Council in Irbid for service delivery, emergency response and local economic development, the project will also be exploring employment creation opportunities

THE IMPACT:

Strengthen the capabilities of MoMA and the Joint Services Council in Irbid in the solid waste management sector for enhanced capacity of service delivery, emergency response, and local economic development and increase the satisfaction in the Host Communities



PROJECT BRIEF

LOCAL GOVERNANCE III

IMPLEMENTED
OVER A PERIOD
OF 12 MONTHS



TIMELINE

\$ 18,350,000



COST

PROJECT TITLE:

Assist in providing infrastructure support to improve non SW service delivery

Resilience/Stabilization Results Achieved: UNDP will build on its programme on "Mitigating the impact of Syrian Refugees Crisis on Jordanian Vulnerable host communities" since 2012, a main pillar of this programme is supporting the affected municipalities to increase its resilience and enhance their coping mechanisms to respond to the needs of local communities in times of crisis. A municipal needs assessment has been conducted, 36 municipalities most affected by the Syrian crisis have been trained on community outreach programmes, 16 municipalities have been engaged in the Municipal Risks and Resources exercise to develop local development frameworks in a community participatory approach. Several community initiatives and projects have been established based on community needs including public parks, football yards, rehabilitation of roads and public spaces, solar systems for schools and main streets.

The Development Challenge: Municipal services have been over-stretched by the large influx and population increase in the host communities; this is leading to an increase on the electricity bill and increase in the financial burdens on municipalities which require active interventions by the municipalities to establish a new solar farm to help municipalities by switching to renewable energy.

THE DEVELOPMENT SOLUTION:

- Establishing a new solar farm to help reduce financial burdens on municipalities by switching to renewable energy;
- Constructing new and maintaining existing main and secondary Municipal roads and pathways.

OUR APPROACH:

- Selecting geographic locations in coordination with beneficiaries (based on existing needs assessment and LDU plans);
- Surveying works, and preparing a full-fledged procurement process;
- Implementation works (i.e. excavation, backfilling, asphaltic layer, curbstones, cement or interlock tiles, speed humps, traffic signs, etc.);
- Selecting sites including playgrounds, football courts, adult and children areas at parks, youth centers, women centers, health centers and schools;
- Implementing Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, and Architecture Works and developing operations & maintenance manuals;
- Facilitating the employment of local youth and women by the contractors through providing training and enforcing the employment;

THE IMPACT:

To improve the responsiveness of the Jordanian local governance system to the needs of host communities and refugees, including the most marginalized individuals; and to improve municipal service delivery performance in host communities.

PROJECT BRIEF

LOCAL GOVERNANCE SECTOR IV

IMPLEMENTED
OVER A PERIOD
OF 12 MONTHS



TIMELINE

\$1,975,000



COST

PROJECT TITLE:

Strengthen municipalities and governorates systems, processes and staff capacities in order to improve public services delivery, development planning and implementation and to foster state-society trust and resilience

RESILIENCE/STABILIZATION RESULTS ACHIEVED:

UNDP will continue through its programme on “Mitigating the impact of Syrian Refugees Crisis on Jordanian Vulnerable host communities” which has been launched since 2012, a main pillar of this programme is supporting the affected municipalities to increase its resilience and enhance their coping mechanisms to respond to the needs of local communities in times of crisis. A capacity assessment and capacity building plan for the ministry of Municipal affairs and municipalities and Municipal needs analysis have been developed, 36 municipalities most affected by the Syrian crisis have been trained on community outreach programmes and the first municipal manual on community outreach in the Arab region has been developed and endorsed by the government of Jordan. 16 municipalities have been engaged in the Municipal Risks and Resources exercise to develop local development frameworks in a community participatory approach. The capacity of over 200 municipal staff was built in the area of planning and community participation. A national Conflict-Related Development Analysis was conducted to assess the urgent needs of local communities and partnerships with community based organizations (CBOs) has been initiated to implement required interventions to support social cohesion and foster state-society trust and resilience also

THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE:

The Development Solution: Adopting a resilience-based approach by helping municipalities to cope with the crisis, recover from its impact and sustain the gains made. It links mitigating the effects of the Syria crisis with contributing to Jordan’s national development priorities.

Strengthening capacities of local governance systems and communities to respond to crisis with particular focus on social cohesion and building resilience of local municipalities through interventions that will support the creation of an enabling environment for local public sector performance improvement, and Public-Private Partnerships. Technical assistance will be provided to municipalities in affected areas, targeting organizational development, financial management and fiscal autonomy. Interventions will also strengthen social cohesion through increased interaction between public entities, civil society, communities and religious institutions. Community-led consultations will be conducted to assist in identifying developmental challenges and rapid response interventions that foster social cohesion.

Municipalities will be pursued by increasing revenue through assessing and improving the performance of existing revenue collection and eventually by introducing alternative approaches.

Capacity building interventions will be implemented to help municipalities and the wider local administration structure in Jordan to plan for and address the needs of citizens and refugees, with a special focus on gender, youth and persons with disabilities. Participatory approaches to planning and budgeting, as well as better information management and coordination will be pursued to foster responsive and efficient local government responses.

OUR APPROACH:

UNDP's strategy in addressing the problem is by:

1) Supporting Municipal Service Delivery through:

- Providing municipalities with the machinery and equipment needed;
- Implementing urgently required infrastructure projects, including road construction, street lighting and other public works;
- Constructing public areas including parks, libraries, community and women centers as well as sports and recreation facilities;
- Improving private sector investment and public-private partnerships.

2) Strengthening Social Cohesion through:

- Supporting municipalities in the strengthening of state-society relations and the participation of women and youth in host communities;
- Developing projects and activities that address the areas where tension can be anticipated between host communities and refugees;
- Strengthening the trust, communication, coordination, outreach and engagement capacity at municipal level to ensure the responsiveness to the needs of men and women, with a special focus on marginalized groups;

3) Institutional Capacity Building at Municipal and Governorate Levels Through:

- Strengthening the administration, planning, budgeting and information management in the local development units of governorates and municipalities with focus on citizen engagement and participatory approaches;
- Improving the capacities of local governments to implement better revenue collection with integrated land value sharing systems and registry systems;
- Strengthening financial independence of municipalities.

THE IMPACT:

The project intends to achieve the following:

- Provide support to the national partner and the most affected municipalities in service delivery
- Alleviate tensions in communities hosting Syrian refugees and support social cohesion
- Foster tolerance, co-existence and cooperation.

PROJECT BRIEF

SOCIAL PROTECTION I

IMPLEMENTED
OVER A PERIOD
OF 12 MONTHS



TIMELINE

\$ 14,000,000



COST

PROJECT TITLE:

Prevent and respond to the problem of drug abuse among adults and children.

RESILIENCE/STABILIZATION RESULTS ACHIEVED:

In response to the Syrian refugee crisis, UNDP-Jordan has brought in its resilience-based development solutions to address youth's issues and socio-economic challenges, which were aggravated in the wake of the Syria crisis. Under its pioneering programme "Mitigating the Impact of Syrian Refugee Crisis on the Jordanian Vulnerable Host Communities", UNDP-Jordan has conducted community needs assessments and challenges analysis, such as the Conflict Development Analysis (CDA), to highlight the growing impact of Syria crisis and social tension triggers in the host communities in Jordan. They revealed that drug abuse is turning into a major concern for local communities, specifically among youth and children.

Livelihoods and employment projects were the flagship for UNDP's interventions to keep youth away from drugs abuse. In addition, UNDP-Jordan has provided support for Local Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) to implement initiatives that tackle the drug abuse problem though targeting youth and their families. Nevertheless, a dedicated intervention to prevent and respond to this problem is needed especially that there is no rehabilitation center and dedicated specialized staff in the areas most affected by the Syrian refugee crisis.

THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE:

Number of drugs abuse cases in Jordan has increased over the last five years. The figures showed that the increase rate has stood at 200% during the period 2011-2015. Number of cases jumped from (3302) cases by the end of the year 2011 to (11062) cases as at the end of 2015. Although the number of cases compared to the population of Jordan is considered too low, but the jump in number of cases is alarming and showing that drug abuse has been on the rise. As a result, extra community activities related to fighting drugs abuse must be launched. Acknowledging its existence especially in the host communities, concrete actions should be implemented, specifically establishing specialized rehabilitation centers.

YEAR	NUMBER OF CASES	TRADING	ADDICTION
2011	3302	545	2748
2012	4708	471	3959
2013	7713	606	5294
2014	10592	787	9805
2015	11062	982	10080

THE DEVELOPMENT SOLUTION:

Through providing vulnerable groups to improved social protection services in governorates affected by the Syrian crisis, the aim of the project is to put interventions in place to prevent and respond to the problem of drug abuse by adults, children and young people. This will allow the communities to pursue its development gains and allowing youth to be active and positive citizens to avoid their engagement in violent and radical activities.

UNDP-Jordan has positioned itself in the crisis-affected communities through implementing different development and crisis-response projects over the last four years, including livelihoods, employment interventions, social cohesion, municipal services, and local governance improvement. Consequently, UNDP has improved its a well-rounded understanding of local community dynamics and challenges and strengthens its credibility among the local community members and machineries, including the municipalities and CBOs.

OUR APPROACH:

The project will be implemented through the following activities:

1. Conduct a national awareness campaign on the dangers of substance abuse and narcotics among adults and children.
2. Establish one Sub-National Center for Addiction Rehabilitation (SNLAR) in Irbid (North) and equip it with adequate facilities, develop training programmes, provide outpatient and inpatient treatment and re-integration programmes.
3. Conduct capacity building for the staff working in this area.
4. Improve services provided in the rehabilitation centers and community based programmes and expand their services to include children.
5. Develop a Management Information System (MIS) to implement effective and efficient monitoring of both the quality and quantity of the services provided.

THE IMPACT:

The project aims to actualize the followings impacts on the targeted population:

1. Drugs abuse cases decreased among youth and children. Rehabilitation of 500 youth and children³ addicts from Irbid governorate, which is the most affected governorate of the Syrian refugees' crisis, will be implemented.
2. Awareness on risks and negative impacts of drugs increased among the members of the targeted communities, including schools and families.
3. Capacity of a 100 specialized and qualified staff is built to diagnose and treat addicted youth.

Ministry of Social Development is supported for the implementation of effective and efficient social protection mechanisms to vulnerable communities.

PROJECT BRIEF

JUSTICE SECTOR I

IMPLEMENTED
OVER A PERIOD
OF 12 MONTHS



TIMELINE

\$ 2,930,000



COST

PROJECT TITLE:

Increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the services provided by justice sector in Jordan

RESILIENCE/STABILIZATION RESULTS ACHIEVED:

UNDP will build on its achievements in justice sector through its project 'Enhancing Community Security and Access to Justice in Host Communities and other Fragile Areas in Jordan' which aims at enhancing community security and cohesion in communities hosting Syrian refugees and strengthening national capacities to prevent crime and reduce violence, and improving access to justice, legal aid and counselling in host communities and other critical areas in Jordan. UNDP worked with the Ministry of Justice, the Bar Association and a number of civil society organizations at the local level to draft a legislation aims to regulate the legal aid system in Jordan. The legislation included three main components that regulate the provision of legal aid services and its sustainability factors, including the creation of a trust fund, the elaboration of the eligibility criteria, and the creation of a coordination mechanism among stakeholders in Jordan. UNDP has established two community centers at Irbid and Jerash to provide communities hosting Syrian refugees including women in rural areas, with professional and timely legal counselling and advisory services, coupled with alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. UNDP also supported the Ministry of Justice to draft the arbitration and mediation laws in consensus with all relevant stakeholders

Also with support of different development partners, Ministry of Justice (MOJ) has established a Legal Aid Department within the Ministry to facilitate the provision of legal aid services in Jordan. Training has been conducted for legal practitioners and members of the judiciary on refugee law and protection of refugees, including 40 civil and Shari'a judges, and 19 lawyers. also significant investment has been made in strengthening administrative institutions and legal practice in refugee camps, with the establishment of an office of the Shari'a Court in Za'atari and Azraq. Also, nine reconciliation offices were established in urban sharia courts and two more have been set up in Zaatari and Azraq camps.

At the level of legal information, in 2015, legal information has been provided, counselling and/or representation to Syrian refugees and Jordanians in affected communities (both camps and non-camp settings) to 70,648 individuals (27,647 women; 5,725 girls; 5,929 boys; 31,347 men).

THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE:

The justice sector in Jordan has faced numerous challenges since the beginning of the Syria crisis. Data provided by the Public Security Directorate (PSD) shows that the northern region has witnessed an increase in criminal acts, assaults, and proliferation of small arms. As of August 2016, the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) has registered 7,123 cases involving Syrian refugees. The increased caseload involving Syrian refugees has pushed the courts beyond their technical and operational capacities, negatively impacting their performance and reducing their ability to ensure a fair trial. Many Syrian refugees in Jordan lack important civil documentation such as birth, marriage, and death certificates. The lack of birth certificates affects the ability of many Syrian refugee children to obtain health and educational services. While the ongoing recovery of Syrian personal identity documents and the regular presence of a civil registrar in refugee camps has improved access to birth registration, it is estimated that 30 percent of Syrian refugee children still do not have birth certificates. Furthermore, Shari'a courts have faced caseload increases since the beginning of the crisis.

THE DEVELOPMENT SOLUTION:

Strengthening and expanding national and sub-national legal systems to meet the international legal standards to be able to provide all vulnerable groups affected by the crisis with access to improved justice services and legal protection frameworks in all governorates affected by the Syrian crisis, and ensuring quality and prompt access to the justice system for all women, girls, boys, and men (WGBM) in Jordan in governorates affected by the Syria crisis.

OUR APPROACH:

The project will be implemented through the following activities:

1. To conduct a national awareness campaign on the legal awareness.
2. Increase number of court houses, expanding, rehabilitation, and equipping them with needed facilities
3. Increase the number of female staff at the ministry of justice and general court staff (excluding judges) trained.
4. Introduce manuals and guidelines based on regulations and procedures on improved courts services.
5. Enhance and increase training programs and knowledge transition.
6. Establish new specialized courts.
7. Increase number of trained female judges.
8. Improve services in the Ministry of Justice and courts based programmes and expand their services to reach vulnerable groups in host communities and Syrian refugees.
9. Establishing a Management Information System (MIS) which will allow effective monitoring of both the quality and quantity of the services provided.

THE IMPACT:

1. Improve the national capacity to implement justice reform strategies at national and sub-national levels and enhance the legislative processes so that more vulnerable groups have access to legal aid.
 2. Strengthen the institutional, human resource and technical capacity of the Ministry of Justice and courts.
 3. Reinforce the institutional and human capacity of the Shari'a courts including ensuring that they are gender and child-sensitive.
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PROJECT BRIEF

JUSTICE SECTOR II

IMPLEMENTED
OVER A PERIOD
OF 12 MONTHS



TIMELINE

\$ 2,600,000



COST

PROJECT TITLE:

Increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the services provided by Shariaa courts.

RESILIENCE/STABILIZATION RESULTS ACHIEVED:

UNDP will build on its achievements in justice sector through its project 'Enhancing Community Security and Access to Justice in Host Communities and other Fragile Areas in Jordan' which aims at enhancing community security and cohesion in communities hosting Syrian refugees and strengthening national capacities to prevent crime and reduce violence, and improving access to justice, legal aid and counselling in host communities and other critical areas in Jordan. UNDP worked with the Ministry of Justice, the Bar Association and a number of civil society organizations at the local level to draft a legislation aims to regulate the legal aid system in Jordan. The legislation included three main components that regulate the provision of legal aid services and its sustainability factors, including the creation of a trust fund, the elaboration of the eligibility criteria, and the creation of a coordination mechanism among stakeholders in Jordan. UNDP has established two community centers at Irbid and Jerash to provide communities hosting Syrian refugees including women in rural areas, with professional and timely legal counselling and advisory services, coupled with alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. UNDP also supported the Ministry of Justice to draft the arbitration and mediation laws in consensus with all relevant stakeholders.

Also with support of different development partners, Ministry of Justice (MOJ) has established a Legal Aid Department within the Ministry to facilitate the provision of legal aid services in Jordan. Training has been conducted for legal practitioners and members of the judiciary on refugee law and protection of refugees, including 40 civil and Shari'a judges, and 19 lawyers. Also significant investment has been made in strengthening administrative institutions and legal practice in refugee camps, with the establishment of an office of the Shari'a Court in Za'atari and Azraq. Also, nine reconciliation offices were established in urban sharia courts and two more have been set up in Zaatari and Azraq camps.

At the level of legal information, in 2015, legal information has been provided, counselling and/or representation to Syrian refugees and Jordanians in affected communities (both camps and non-camp settings) to 70,648 individuals (27,647 women; 5,725 girls; 5,929 boys; 31,347 men).

THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE:

The needs are not yet met, and the capacities of courts, including Shari'a and juvenile courts, have been severely challenged in their efforts to accommodate the increasing number of cases in Jordan. The increased strain on the demand side of justice services means that facilities are dealing with double or triple the number of cases they are equipped to accommodate. At the same time, legal services for Jordanian nationals and Syrian refugees need to be enhanced, while improving access to free or affordable legal aid services for vulnerable groups. In addition many courthouses – particularly in Amman and Irbid – are in urgent need of new equipment, maintenance, and renovation. Additional judges and support staff also need to be hired to meet the growing demand for judicial services. Moreover, and at the gender level, access to justice for women presents particular challenges. Due to the sensitivity of the subject, women are less likely to report disputes and, when they do, they are more likely to go to court unrepresented.

THE DEVELOPMENT SOLUTION:

Providing institutional support and capacity development of the Shari'a Court on refugee protection, This will be conducted through providing all vulnerable groups affected by the crisis with access to improved justice

services and legal protection frameworks in all governorates affected by the Syrian crisis. Further to continue investing in the capacities of the Shari'a Court and its Family Reconciliation Offices so that Syrian refugees can access quality family law legal services.

In addition to strengthening and expanding national and sub-national legal systems to meet the international legal standards needs of vulnerable groups in the governorates most affected by the Syrian crisis. This will be conducted through ensuring quality and prompt access to the justice system for all women, girls, boys, and men (WGBM) in Jordan in governorates affected by the Syria crisis.

UNDP-Jordan has positioned itself in the crisis-affected communities through implementing different projects over the last four years, the project was able to put UNDP Jordan in the forefront of access to justice and community security thematic areas, including alignment and contribution to the impact sought in the Jordan Response Plan 2016-2018.

OUR APPROACH:

The project will be implemented through the following activities:

1. To conduct a national awareness campaign on the legal awareness regarding services of Shariaa Courts.
2. Increase number of Shariaa court houses.
3. Introduce manuals and guidelines based on regulations and procedures on improved Shariaa courts services.
4. Enhance and increase training programs and knowledge transition.
5. Improve services in the MoJ and courts based programmes and expand their services to reach vulnerable groups in host communities and Syrian refugees.

THE IMPACT:

The project aims to achieve the followings impacts on the targeted population:

1. Improve the national capacity to implement justice reform strategies at national and sub-national levels and enhance the legislative processes so that more vulnerable groups have access to legal aid.
2. Strengthen the institutional, human resource and technical capacity of the MoJ and the courts.
3. Reinforce the institutional and human capacity of the Shari'a courts including ensuring that they are gender and child-sensitive.
4. Provide support to Sharia' and Religious Court extension offices in host communities to enhance their mechanisms of cooperation, communication and linkages with Family Protection Units and legal aid service providers. Technical advisory services and trainings will be provided to the judges of the Sharia courts operating in host communities to familiarize them with issues facing women, youth and children in host communities and other critical areas in Jordan. Additionally, the project will roll out relevant legal awareness campaigns.

PROJECT BRIEF

JUSTICE SECTOR III

IMPLEMENTED
OVER A PERIOD
OF 12 MONTHS



TIMELINE

\$ 2,200,000



COST

PROJECT TITLE:

Establishing a well-functioning governmental and nongovernmental legal aid system.

RESILIENCE/STABILIZATION RESULTS ACHIEVED:

UNDP will build on its achievements in justice sector through its project 'Enhancing Community Security and Access to Justice in Host Communities and other Fragile Areas in Jordan' which aims at has enhancing community security and cohesion in communities hosting Syrian refugees and strengthening national capacities to prevent crime and reduce violence, and improving access to justice, legal aid and counselling in host communities and other critical areas in Jordan. UNDP worked with the Ministry of Justice, the Bar Association and a number of civil society organizations at the local level to draft a legislation aims to regulate the legal aid system in Jordan. The legislation included three main components that regulate the provision of legal aid services and its sustainability factors, including the creation of a trust fund, the elaboration of the eligibility criteria, and the creation of a coordination mechanism among stakeholders in Jordan. UNDP has established two community centers at Irbid and Jerash to provide communities hosting Syrian refugees including women in rural areas, with professional and timely legal counselling and advisory services, coupled with alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. UNDP also supported the Ministry of Justice to draft the arbitration and mediation laws in consensus with all relevant stakeholders

UNDP has also conducted a legal aid needs assessment in 2015.

THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE:

Obtaining free legal aid and counsel services for those who cannot afford legal support and representation in Jordan is difficult. There is no comprehensive legal aid framework and statistics on demand for legal services, where they exist, reveal that legal aid services are poorly targeted without coordination or consideration of cost.

Courts are only mandated to grant legal representation for adults in criminal cases entailing death penalty and/or life imprisonment. Legal aid is granted by virtue of the Bar Association's law of 1972 but in practice access to free legal aid remains a challenge especially for vulnerable groups, women and children. The Bar Association currently lacks any mechanism for allocating indigent cases to practicing attorneys for pro bono legal representation. Moreover, there is no enforcement mechanism available.

There is also a lack of awareness of rights and duties amongst the Jordanian public as well as Syrian refugees, which on the one hand prevents individuals from claiming their rights and on the other hand places individuals face to face with unintentional law breaking situations.

With the absence of a comprehensive legal aid representation law and lack of a coordinating body, access to legal counsel and aid are currently being provided by a number of CSOs, providing services to indigent and vulnerable groups—especially women and SGBV survivors—across Jordan and within host communities including Refugee Camps.

The lack of a legal aid framework results in sporadic and unsustainable provision of legal aid across Jordan. This situation hinders poor and vulnerable people's access to justice and especially affects girls, women and refugees disproportionately.

THE DEVELOPMENT SOLUTION:

Strengthening and expanding national and sub-national legal systems to meet the international legal standards needs of vulnerable groups in the governorates most affected by the Syrian crisis. This will be conducted through ensuring quality and prompt access to the justice system for all women, girls, boys, and men (WGBM) in Jordan in governorates affected by the Syria crisis. Specific focus will be put on including Syrian refugees in the national legal protection systems, including increasingly expanding legal aid services to them, in particular to refugees who are survivors of SGBV and children in conflict with the law. Also, continuing to invest in free legal information, counselling and advice for vulnerable Jordanians and Syrian refugee, particularly with regard to Personal Status/family law, labour law, and landlord and tenancy law.

OUR APPROACH:

UNDP will enhance prompt access to justice and quality of legal services for the most vulnerable women, girls, men and boys in Jordan in areas with an increased caseload due to the influx of Syrian refugees. UNDP will work at the national and local levels to increase access to justice in host communities. Support will be designed to provide immediate access to justice and redress in host communities by strengthening mechanisms at the local level including piloting legal aid clinics, operationalizing fast-track/dockets in pilot courts, in order to ensure sustainability of access to legal aid, support will be provided to national actors at the strategic level to institutionalize legal aid and put in place a regulating framework.

UNDP-Jordan has positioned itself in the crisis-affected communities through implementing different projects over the last four years, the project was able to put UNDP Jordan in the forefront of access to justice and community security thematic areas.

THE IMPACT:

- Improve the national capacity to provide legal aid for vulnerable groups including refugees at national and sub-national levels and enhance the legislative framework.
- Facilitate government and non-governmental providers of legal aid and counselling as they support vulnerable individuals, including survivors of Gender Based Violence (GBV), women & girls and juveniles.
- Strengthen the institutional, human resource and technical capacity of the national systems.
- Raise awareness among local communities on their legal rights and legal aid systems.
- Organize the legal aid system through establishment of a Management Information System (MIS).

PROJECT BRIEF

LIVELIHOODS SECTOR

IMPLEMENTED
OVER A PERIOD
OF 12 MONTHS



TIMELINE

\$ 27,128,000



COST

PROJECT TITLE:

Building resilience through enhancing livelihoods and employment opportunities for the crisis-affected and vulnerable Jordanians and Syrian refugees.

RESILIENCE/STABILIZATION RESULTS ACHIEVED:

Over period from 2013 to 2016, the total number of Jordanians and Syrian refugees who have benefited from UNDP's livelihoods and employment interventions reach 3,871 direct beneficiaries, totaling around 20,130 indirect beneficiaries (direct beneficiary households' members). Women's empowerment is well mainstreamed. Efforts were made from the community outreach to ensure a minimum 50 percent of women's participation in all project activities was ensured, resulting that throughout all UNDP's livelihoods and employment interventions, women have represented around 70 percent of the total direct beneficiaries.

The project has also resulted in increasing the income at the household level by around 54 percent per each Jordanian and Syrian beneficiary. It has also supported local economic development through rehabilitating basic socio-economic infrastructure (e.g. archeological sites, grey water reuse, public spaces etc) and increasing the overall economic absorption capacities and resilience of host communities to support Syrian refugees (e.g. establishment of microbusinesses for Jordanian beneficiaries with mentorship support from the Syrian beneficiaries, leading to employment of the Syrian beneficiaries). This a link for one of UNDP's Livelihoods & Employment Interventions: <http://bit.ly/2hOYxwB>

THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE:

One of the biggest challenges due to the Syrian crisis is the competition over access to livelihoods and employment opportunities. Estimations indicate that there around 385,000 Syrian refugees at working age, and the most commonly quoted figure is 160,000 Syrian workers in total, and after the Jordan Compact allowing Syrian refugees to access to work permit, more than 29000 Syrian refugees have not obtained work permits.

The Jordanian labour market had already challenges prior to the crisis. One of the main challenges of the Jordanian economy is its persisting high unemployment level, and the specific patterns of its labor market that incurs an enduring mismatch between demand and supply. The labour participation rate is 67 percent among men, and 15 percent among women, which is one of the lowest in the world and lower in the region (2014). Unemployment rates reached, during the third quarter of 2016, 15.8 percent and 25.2 percent among women. Unemployment rates are even higher among youth, with 42.6 percent and 33.0 percent for the age groups of 15-19 years and 20-24 years, respectively.

Jordan's economy lacks the ability to create highly skilled work, sufficient or adequate technical education, on-the-job training by Jordanian employers, and appropriate content and delivery of education. On another hand, higher education does not secure employment in Jordan, as it is shown that the unemployment rate is high amongst university degree holders at the rate of 22.2 percent, and 76.7 percent for women (2016).

THE DEVELOPMENT SOLUTION:

UNDP brings in its resilience based development solutions for Syria crisis response through strengthening the ability of people to deal with shock and stress based on the levels of sensitivity and adaptive capacities. It tries to prevent and bounce back better positively.

Practically, the approach holds three levels: 1) coping (bolstering livelihoods, infrastructure and basic services to respond to increased demand, while early local economic recovery is kick-started); 2) recovering (empowering vulnerable households to recover from the socio-economic impacts of crisis and displacement through support to social cohesion, decent jobs and livelihoods amongst other local governance support); and 3) sustaining (strengthening policy and institutional frameworks and capacities to ensure the sustainability of all interventions and to address root causes of mal function of economy).

At these three levels which are at the same time inter-linked, UNDP Jordan proposes the initiatives that enhance livelihoods and employment opportunities for both Jordanians and Syrian refugees, while enhancing social cohesion and peacebuilding. While the project will help the beneficiaries and their households' members to meet their basic needs and avoid negative coping mechanisms, specifically among the Syrian refugees, it will also ensure these three tracks are implemented as one plan as the contiguum so that UNDP's efforts will enhance resilience. UNDP-Jordan has implemented these different levels' livelihoods and employment initiatives last four years, and cumulated lessons learned and by now best optimized the approaches to the context of Jordan. It also established great rapport with the crisis-affected communities through implementing different development and crisis-response projects over the last four years, including livelihoods, employment interventions, municipal services, and local governance improvement. Consequently, UNDP enjoys a well-rounded understanding of local community dynamics and challenges and strengthens its credibility among the local community members and machineries, including the municipalities and CBOs.



OUR APPROACH:

This project proposes resilience-based development solutions at three levels as one-plan, enhancing access to sustainable livelihoods and employment opportunities for Jordanians and Syria refugees in the host communities.

- Coping: Short-term employment opportunities for Syrian refugees and Jordanians in host communities:
- Community initiatives to address social cohesion and enhance basic service delivery will be implemented through cash for work, including savings.
- Local economic recovery through community initiatives- e.g. market development, cash injection to communities etc.
- Skills exchange initiatives between Syrian refugees and Jordanians to enhance social cohesion, turning Syrian refugees as potential trainers and business partners
- Soft and hands-on skills training as part of both initiatives to enhance employability
- Recovering: Mid-to long- term employment opportunities for Syrian refugees and Jordanians in host communities
- Entrepreneurship development for self-employment creation
- Demand-driven vocational training and job placement for employment creation
- Sustaining: Long-term employment creation and inclusive economic growth and policy support

- Value chain development and cooperative support
- Entrepreneurship eco-system support
- Supporting the Ministry of Labour to implement the Jordan Compact timely

The project is inter-linked as one-plan, for instance, UNDP's short-term employment initiative is designed through three phased-approach called 3X6, by introducing savings under cash for work which is linked to microbusiness development and further to value chain development. This approach with its innovative character has been expanded to 12 municipalities within two years, and captured by the innovation compendium. Such one-plan approach also brings in multiple partnerships including MFIs, other UN agencies (WFP), etc.

THE IMPACT:

UNDP Jordan has developed a rigorous monitoring and evaluation framework to assess the impacts of its livelihoods and employment initiatives, using qualitative and quantitative analysis. The proposed project will intend to use this monitoring system to capture the following intended impacts, based on the achievement of ongoing initiatives:

- The project as one-plan enhanced access to sustainable livelihoods and employment opportunities for around 8,000 Jordanians and Syria refugees in the host communities. 50 % of them are women.
- The targeted Syrian refugees and Jordanians in host communities improve their households' level income by more than 50 % with short-term employment opportunities.
- About 50 % of the targeted beneficiaries will transit to more sustainable livelihoods.
- Women participation in community participation and economic are enhanced.
- Positive behavioral and perceptual changes, and social cohesion, have been recorded among some beneficiaries (see this link (<http://bit.ly/2i714zU>)).
- The culture of savings, entrepreneurship and household financial management skills have been developed to further enhance livelihoods assets.
- Entrepreneurship eco-system development is supported with introduction of on-line mentoring platform and entrepreneurship conferences.
- Value chain is developed on key commodities.
- The Ministry of Labour is supported for the implementation of the Jordan Compact through the data-base development and monitoring of its implementation.



STORY FROM JORDAN

Eman, a single woman and Dhayeh, a widow with a school-age daughter came together by means of UNDP's Emergency Employment Project (3x6 approach) to start their own catering business which happens to be one of its kind here in Sama Al-Sarhan in Mafraq governorate. According to Dhayeh, "this new income has been very helpful in supporting my daughter, I used to worry about money if she gets sick or needs anything urgently before".

As for Eman, "you know how despite of being supportive, I still felt embarrassed to ask my family for money when I need it. Now I make money out of my own business and it feels great to be able to pay for myself". "The incentive we received through the project has helped us start this business, and put us on the first step to success" says Dhayeh while Eman adds that they had this kitchen built out of the money they made several months ago and less than a year from starting their business.

On their list of loyal customers are the municipality of Sama Al-Sarhan, a number of public schools, health centers and governmental and military institutions in their area.

In the future, they hope to introduce more dishes. They also want to change the packaging of their meals "the containers sold here are not of high quality and so they sometimes melt or spill food" says Dhayeh. Buying better containers mean going to Amman, the capital which is not convenient without a car which is one of the reasons they are both taking driving lessons.



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Exchanging More than Knowledge

Al-Zeina, Maha, Islam and Hanadi are four ladies who have met through UNDP's Skills Exchange project in Al-Mafraq governorate and soon became close friends. Their friendship; fueled by knowledge-sharing and personal interactions has paved the way for a promising business partnership between them.

They have many things in common as the four ladies suffered from isolation and idleness. Maha (Um Ghassan) and Hanadi (Um Zaid) who are Syrians and overcame their depression. "I used to cry everyday, and when I joined the project I was still feeling lonely and depressed. But that has changed after a few days thanks to the personal development sessions I attended and the kindness of the participants" says Maha. Maha is from Homs-Syria. She is 51 years old with 35 years of experience in making all kinds of clothes. She has lost one of her sons in the war and is now the sole provider for her family of 8. "The project has helped me gain the neighbor's trust. No one came to me for tailoring jobs before but after they heard about my participation in UNDP's Skills Exchange project as a mentor they started to approach me for complicated tailoring jobs".



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Hanadi Ahmed is a Syrian married to a Jordanian for 16 years and have 3 kids. She has moved to Jordan after the Syria crisis. Though married to Jordanian she felt like an outsider: "I limited myself to the house and would go out only for necessary things as I felt like a stranger all the time". Says Hanadi. Participating in the project has changed her outlook on life and motivated her to do something beyond her domestic duties. "It feels great to be able to provide for my kids. I'm proud to have an income of my own to spend. I sopped worry whenever my kids ask me for anything or when I need to take one of them to the doctor". She also added that it helped her to overcome her shyness and she is confident in her abilities. Her husband is now considering buying her a nearby shop to start her own business.

Maha is Al-Zeina Salem's mentor. Zeina is Jordanian, she is in her early twenties. She is passionate about fashion and used to make clothes as hobby at home. "This is my dream; to open a clothes workshop and to expand our one-door shop into two". The tailor shop was made possible by the monetary incentives Zeina and her partner received for their participation in the project.

Al-Zeina, Islam, Maha and Hanadi, they all started unsure of themselves and lonely but their resilience meant they would never lose the will nor the hope for a better future.

